silver discussion at the proper time, but say that if it should ever be passed it would be materially amended.

WANTS AN INVESTIGATION.

An Ohio Democrat Thinks the Columbus Pension Agent Did Wrong.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 .- Col. William A. Taylor, who was recently the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor in that State, is devoting his energies just now in efforts to dam up the flood of indignation in Ohio against and divert attention from Hoke Smith's anti-pension methods. Colonel Taylor has memorialized the House for an investigation into the alleged partisan management of the Ohio pension agency, located at Columbus. He avers that during the recent campaign that agency was run in the interest of Gov. McKinley's canvass. He declares that an investigation by a congressional committee, conducted out there, so that witnesses will not have to travel here, will reveal "a conspiracy of such audacity as to stagger belief;" that the pension agency furnished one political party (the Republican) with a list of the suspended pensioners, so that it could address to them political circulars and get them to vote against the opposing candidate, and refused the names for the other party managers; that lists of sus-pended pensioners were published in the State during the campaign "for the sole purpose of bringing the government and its administration into disrepute, and to serve purely partisan ends," etc. All this will no doubt make the Ohio soldiers smile. Ohloans in Congress regard the assertions as puerile, and say that even if true the statements of Colonel Taylor are an ad-mission that Hoke Smith's anti-pension policy is intensely unpopular, and the Democrats fear to face it. The memorial came before Chairman Martin's committee on invalid pensions to-day, and was referred to a subcommittee, consisting of McEttrick and Fielder, Democrats, and Pickler, Republican, for consideration, It is hoped by Republicans that the investigation will be ordered, as it will open up to daylight all of Hoke Smith's methods. The Ohio veterans are after Hoke with a sharp stick. The House committee on invalid pensions has postponed until Tuesday next action on the Martin bill to prevent suspensions of

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

Favorable Report on a Resolution Providing for Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15,-The House comittee on interstate and foreign commerce after listening to arguments by Senators Morgan and Frye, reported favorably the joint resolution of Representative Doolittle for the appointment of a joint commission, consisting of three Senators and six members, to investigate the present status of the Nicaragua canal project. Senator Morgan recited at length the past history of the enterprise and its struggle to obtain government recognition. He thought the time had come when it should be decided whether the United States would aid the project or abandon it altogether. He declared that the world is determined to have the canal, and that if the United States should not build it some other nation would. He pointed out the advantages of control of the canal by the United States, and earnestly hoped the resolution would be adopted. Senator Frye, of Maine, also spoke warmly in favor of the resolution. He stated that the government which controls the Nicaragua canal would also control the Hawaiian Islands, and that it would be useless for this country to annex those Islands unless control of the canal was

Peixoto's Chances Waning. WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 .- No news was received to-day at the Navy Department

from Brazil. The sentiment expressed in government circles here has largely been one of sympathy with the Peixoto government, but to-day a high authority in the State Department expressed the opinion, with emphasis, that the Peixoto government would be overthrown. The accessions by the insurgents of Admiral Da Gama is regarded as imminently endangering the life of the Peixoto government. The opinion is expressed that an important diversion on land on behalf of the insurgenta will very soon take place. It is probable that this opinion is based on information received by Secretary Gresham though the request for Brazilian news at the Department of State was answered with the statement that there was nothing to give out. The reported intention of the Brazilian nsurgent, Admiral Mello, to sue the United States for damages for permitting the Nictheroy and America to be fitted out for the Brazilian government is not regarded seriously at the Department of State. Private individuals of another nationality cannot sue the United States and Mello would have no standing in court. He has not been recognized as a belligerent and has not even attempted to form an insurrec-

Father Stephani Bobs Up Again. WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 .- The usual serenity of the sessions of the Board of Indian Commissioners, which has been in session here for several days, was shocked to-day by the receipt of a letter from Father Stephani, of the Catholic Indian Missions Society, in which he vigorously as-sailed the Protestants and their work among the Indians. When the public conference of the Board of Indian Commissioners opened reports were presented by representatives of various Indian associaons, showing a fair progress in the work. ommissioner of Indian Affairs Browning made a short address, and stated that he would apply the spirit of the civil-service law to the agencies and appoint only those interested in Indian work. Civil-service Commissioner Roosevelt made an address, dvocating extension of civil-service reform to all agency officers.

Either Hays or Zinzich. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 .- Secretary Carlisle to-day told Representative Caruth, of Louisville, that the appointment of supervising inspector of steamboats at Cincinnati would likely determine who should be appointed to the similar office at Evansville. The Secretary does not want to give the Cincinnati and the Evansville offices both to Kentucky men. If he appoints Captain Dufour, of Covington, Ky., in-spector at Cincinnati, he will surely appoint Zinzich at Evansville, but if he should give the Cincinnati inspectorship to a resident of that city, be may appoint Will S. Hays, of Louisville, to the Evansville inspectorship.

\$200,000 for Hoking Pensions. WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 .- The House committee on appropriations reported the urgency deficiency bill this morning. The bill carries \$1,651,896. Among the items are the following: Freight on bullion and coin between mints and assay offices, \$5,000; collection of customs, \$500,000; transportation of silver coin, \$40,000; fuel, light and water for public buildings, \$40,000; compensation in lieu of moleties, \$20,000; Pension Office expenses of special examiners, \$200,-000: Land Office contingent expenses, \$25,-0; General Land Office, special agents, 5,000; General Land Office, inspectors, \$4,-

000; eleventh census, \$356,500. A Zealous Office Seeker.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.-Representative Taylor, of the First district, is wearing out the steps leading to the White House and Department of State in his efforts to secure offices for constituents. Mr. Taylor is certainly a zealous advocate of the desires of his office-seeking constituents, and it is reported in the Indiana delegation that in a few days he will be rewarded for his labor, and before the end of the present session he will wear the belt of champion office getter in the Hoosier crowd here. He will likely get three or four places of prominence next week.

Waiting on Bissell.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON. Dec. 15 .- Postmastergeneral Bissell, who has been out of the city several days, visiting his home at Buffale, is expected here on next Monday, and some of the Indiana delegation in Congress are anticipating his return with great eagerness, as they have presidential postoffices in their districts which they want turned over to Democrats before the holiday recess. It is generally believed that Congress will take a recess about next Wednesday or Thursday, until probably the

td or 3d of January. Preparing to "Fire" Republicans. WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 .- Chiefs of divisions of the Pension Bureau are making lists of employes for promotions. A large number of these promotions, it is believed, will be made in the beginning of the new

the 15th of January. The list of these changes, when completed, will affect almost every grade of office in the bureau. The wholesale changes will be caused by the completion of the various lines of work on which the employes are now engaged.

Tariff Bill Caucus Postponed. WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.-Chairman Holman, of the Democratic caucus, said this afternoon that it was probable the caucus on the tariff bill would not be held until after the holiday recess. Many members are going out of town, and there would not be a full attendance until the reassembling in January. General Wheeler has secured a number of additional names to the request for a call.

Soluce for Lawler's Grief. WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 .- It is understood that the President has decided to appoint Frank Lawler United States marshal for the northern district of Illinois, which includes Chicago, and Mr. Donnelly, whom Senator Palmer has been urging for the marshalship, will get the office of apprais-er of the port of Chicago instead.

General Notes. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 .- Captain Branham, of Indianapolis, is here to look after a railroad contract. Robert O. Dormer and niece, Miss Roney, of Richmond, are visiting the McClellands,

on New York avenue. Mrs. Anna M. Bennett, widow of General Thomas W. Bennett, of Richmond, is visiting her brother, Mr. Casterline, of the

government printing office. Michael O'Laughlin was to-day appointed a gauger, and Jacob Hermann and Lysander T. Miller storekeepers and gaugers in the Terre Haute internal revenue district. A. D. Raub, of East Park, Ind., is at the

Representative Henry U. Johnson is yet kept out of his seat in the House by an attack of grip. He is not seriously ill, and says he is gradually improving.

Ben. J. B. Doe, of Wisconsin, the new
Assistant Secretary of War, was sworn in The Secretary of the Interior has ordered the removals of John C. Carlin, register of

the general land office at Prescott, Ariz., and of receivers of public moneys Nehe-miah Davis, at Fargo, N. D.; Mifflin W. Gibbs at Little Rock, Ark., and Edmond W. Eakin, at Pierre, S. D. The funeral of Mrs. Porter, wife of the late Admiral Porter, took place to-day. The interment was by the side of her husband at Arlington. The pallbearers were Senator Chandler, Representative Boutelle, Admirals Jouett, Almy, Upshur and Stevens, odores Walker and Ramsev at Major Nicholson, of the marine corps. The board appointed to report on the proposed building of a dry dock at Algiers, opposite New Orleans, have recommended through Captain Selfridge that additional land for the sight be acquired before the

Representative Barthold has introduced a bill providing for a commission to ascerthe number of men of African descent who are residents of the Chickasaw nation and determine their rights under existing treaties. Senator Palmer left at 3 o'clock this afternoon for Illinois, but announced before his

departure that he would go direct to Spring-field, and did not expect to take part in the Chicago mayoralty campaign. General Black has also reconsidered his determination to go to Chicago for the purpose of participating in the campaign. Miss Lethia Stevenson, daughter of Vice President, arrived to-day from Bloomington, Ill., and will spend the season with her father at the Hotel Normandie.

WON BY THE WIZARD

Slosson Fairly Outclassed in the Fifth Balk-Line Game.

Schaefer Got in a Run of 203 and Electrifled the Gaping Spectators with His Marvelous Nursing.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15-Madison Square Garden concert hall was pretty comfortably filled to-night with a crowd anxious to absorbing billiard tournament between three Titans of the game. Ives, Schaefer and Slosson. It was evident to-night that the sympathy of the majority was with Slosson, notwithstanding the fact that by curiously bad luck the "student" had lost two games thus far in the battle. Although there was comparatively little betting, there was enough money changing hards to indicate that odds were about even that Slosson would be the victor to-night. The "student's" defeat of Schaefer on Tuesday countable for the betting. In the audience an usually large number ladies, all of them superbly clad, and all of them on a common basis as to their complete ignorance of the difference between a carom and a masse. The billiardists of the inner circle in the hall were all expressing their condolence over the accident which had happened to William Sexton, the "old Comanche," the referee of the two previous games with these men, who broke his leg in two places while alighting from a Broadway car this after-

noon. Mr. William Moulton was chosen referee of to-night's game. In the fifth round the Wizard made the most notable run of the night. He brought the balls together by a dazzling double cushion carom, and then began to show what a master of position play he is. He conceived a fancy for balk-line nurson the upper territory table, near the rail, and seventy-five shots the object balls only moved as though played upon by a spirit's breath. It was a miraculous exhibition of definess. The balls then separated, but like a magician he brought them together with an electrifying bank shot. They landed on the lower rail in a cluster, and the wizard toyed with them with all the seeming carelessness of a boy playing marbles. After rolling up 203 points he missed on a comparatively easy carom. He got in a run of 136 after that, and ran out the game with sixty-one in the seventeenth inning. Score: Schaefer-7, 2, 4, 60, 203, 14, 5, 23, 1, 9, 25,

7, 16, 1, 26, 136, 61-600. Slosson—1, 18, 49, 0, 10, 24, 8, 2, 32, 43, 43, 3, 124, 1, 2—394. Schaefer's average, 35 5-17; Slosson's average, 23 3-17. Highest Runs-Schaefer, 203; Slosson, 124.

Ives and Schaefer will play to-morrow

Started by a Drunken Negro. ST. LOUIS, Dec. 15.-Reports were current here to-day of a train robbery in Illinois. It is said at police headquarters that the robbery took place ten miles east of St. Louis at an early hour this morning, and that two men were killed. Investigation showed that the story was a 'fake.' The yarn originated with a drunken negro, in East St. Louis, last night, who told the conductor of a Mobile & Ohio train that his train would be robbed. Nothing of the kind occurred.

Forced to Steal.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15 .- A small colored boy was arrested here to-day having \$3,000 worth of watches and diamonds in his possession. He said that a crook in San Francisco had, at the point of a revolver, compelled him to enter, after the manner of Oliver Twist, a millionaire's house on Sutter street in that city and steal the jewelry. He escaped from the crook, he said, and came directly here. The boy refused to give his name and will be held for an in-

Rosina Vokes Sails for Europe. NEW YORK, Dec. 15 .- Rosina Vokes and her husband, Cecil Clay, sailed for Europe yesterday on the steamship Britannic. For some time she has been a very sick woman, but she has not been confined to her bed for more than a day at a time. It has been said that her ailment is quick consumption, but a friend of the Clays denies the report. In any event it is believed that she has been taxing her strength by playing when

she was not in fit condition to do so.

Paid the Extreme Penalty. PRINCESS ANNE, Md., Dec. 15 .- Arthur Courtney and Henry Taylor were hanged here at 11:50 this morning for the murder of Captain Cooper, on June 11 last. SEDALIA, Mo., Dec. 15 .- Richard Robinson was nanged here at 11:10 this morning.

In eight minutes he was dead, having died from strangulation. Movements of Steamers. NEW YORK, Dec. 15.-Arrived: Waesland, from Antwerp.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 15 .- Arrived: Lucania,

Several Witnesses Testify Prendergast's Behalf.

The Mysterious Simonds of the Cronin Case Figures Again in the Coughlin Trial-The Ardlamont Mystery.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15 .- Brother Adjutor, of the LaSalle Institute, testified in the Prendergast trial, to-day, that he had received communications from the prisoner which led him to believe that the assassin is demented. Owing to an expected hanging, Prendergast was brought half a mile, today, to the City Hall, where it was announced court would be held, and then, because of a change of programme, taken back to the Criminal Court building again. During his removal he was carefully guarded in a closed carriage, as the officials

During the afternoon session of court several members of the Single-tax Club testified that at various meetings of the organization Prendergast had acted in such a manner as to cause them to think that he was insane. Miss McCormick, organist of a Catholic church, thought that the prisoner was not right in his mind, because he showed her some attentions and because he wanted to sing. The janitor of the church, Philip Clancey, thought that he was of unsound mind. Corporation Counsel Kraus told of Prendergast calling upon him and asking him to resign, that Prendergast might have his position.

LOOKS SUSPICIOUS.

Tutor Monson's Efforts to Insure the Life of Lieut. Hambrough. EDINBURGH, Dec. 15 .- Interest in the trial of Alfred J. Monson, the tutor, charged with the murder of Lieutenant Hambrough, at Ardlamont, in August last, is developing as the case proceeds. Large crowds of people assembled about the court able to obtain admittance to the court room, on account of the large number of reporters, witnesses and others directly interested in the case. The seat which is reserved for the wife of the prisoner was not occupied this morning, and it was noted that Monson looked anxious and weary. The managers of the London, Liverpool and Globe Insurance Company at Glasgow and at Leeds testified that Monson endeavored to obtain a large insurance on the life of Lieutenant Hambrough, but the insurance was refused because Monson was unable to prove an insurable interest in the young lieutenant. The secretary of the Scottish Provident Insurance Company testified that Monson applied for twenty-thou-

was a bankrupt, with assets of only £25, against debts of £2,000. A number of witnesses testified as to Monson's continual need of money. Mr. Tottenham, a financial agent, said he introduced Monson to Lieutenant Hambrough, and Monson eventually undertook the latter's education on the deferred payment plan. Witness paid Hambrough £10 week-ly, which was to be repaid when he was age. Witness, continuing, said that he had advanced money to the Monsons, who calculated upon making a profit of £1,000 commission on Lieutenant Hambrough's purchase of Ardiamont. The day after Lieutenant Hambrough's death Monson first told the witness that the Lieutenant's life was insured for eight, then ten, and finally Monson admitted that the life of young Hambrough was insured for £20,000.

sand pounds' insurance on Hambrough's

life, which was refused for the same reason

as that given by the London and Liverpoo

companies. A clerk in the employ of Kemp,

Ford & Co. testified that, in 1892, Monson

MR. BLUM'S CONFESSION. Money Paid United States Officials by

Chinese Smugglers. PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 15 .- In the Chinese conspiracy trial to-day Blum testified that about March 1, 1893, he paid Collector Lotan and Special Treasury Agent Mulkye \$2,800. He said about Jan. 1 last Lotan, Thompson, himself and others met in a saloon several times and determined to try to prevent any indictments being found by the grand jury. "We even went so far," said he, "as to pick out certain members of the grand jury that each man should see and try to handle. All of these persons asked me to stand pat and I agreed to it. I said to them: 'If you go to the pen I will go with you and ask no favors except assistance in securing About Sept. 1 I was arrested in San Francisco, brought here and placed in jail. I sent for United States District Attorney Murphy and said to him: 'I have stood pat with these people, and they agreed to stay with me. They have got me in jail and quit me. They think they will send me to the penitentiary and escape themselves. I am willing to turn State's Murphy told me I could turn State's evidence, but would make me no promise, except to recommend me to the nercy of the court if I did what was right.' Blum was subjected to a rigid cross-examination, but the defense was unable to shake his testimony.

MYSTERIOUS SIMONDS.

The Unknown in the Cronin Case Figures in the Coughlin Trial.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15 .- The connection of the mysterious J. B. Simonds with the Cronin case was the subject of investigation by the prosecution in the Coughlin trial to-day. Attorney Daniel Donahoe, for the defense moved that the entire Simonds story be excluded, as Simonds had never been indicted, but the court permitted a clerk to testify to having sold good to Simonds, which the prosecution alleged were used in fitting up the Clark-street flat, and another witness testified to having rented the Some days since it was rumored that officer Way would positively identify Coughlin as one of the three men on the wagon. He did not so testify at the last trial, but it was reported that he had said he was silent on that subject because he had not been interrogated as to it. The defense fully expected Way would testify to-day as having seen Coughlin on the wagon, and when his direct testimony ended without having done so it was much relief to the defendant. Way said that he could not identify the men on the wagon. The only other witness of the day was E. G. Throckmorton, who refited the premises at No. 117 Clark street to J. B. Simonds, and W. P. Hatfield, who sold to J. B. Simonds and delivered at No. 117 Clark street the same trunk as that which contained the body o Dr. Cronin. Hatfield positively identified the trunk as the one he had sold to Simonds. At the conclusion of his testimony court adjourned until Monday morning.

The Meyer Case. NEW YORK, Dec. 15 .- In the Dr. Meyer

trial to-day lawyer Brooke moved the defendant's discharge on five technical points which he submitted. He was overruled, and attorney Chandler addressed the court on the facts in the case as viewed by the defense. He spoke for over an hour. When he had concluded his address several expert witnesses for the defense were examined on technical questions relative to poi sons and their result in the human body. Mr. Brooke asked for an adjournment until Monday, and it was granted by the

Obituary. WHEELING, W. Va., Dec. 15 .- Hon. Alpheus F. Haymond, ex-judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals, died at his home in Fairmont to-night. Judge Haymond was born in 1823 and died on his seventieth birthday. He was one of the ablest jurists in the South and was on the Supreme Bench for ten years.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 15.-Mr. John L. Porter, formerly chief naval constructor in the confederate States navy and the projector and builder of the famous iron-clad ram Virginia (Merrimac) died at his home in Portsmouth, last night, aged eighty NEW YORK, Dec. 15 .- Father Richard Brennan, pastor of the Roman Catholic

Church of the Holy Innocents, is dead. He was the oldest as well as one of the most prominent priests of the diocese of New VALLEJO, Cal., Dec. 15,-William Kremling, well known in theatrical circles as the proprietor of the Tivoli Opera House, San Francisco, dropped dead here to-day. He was at one time assessor of San Francisco.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 15 .- Prof.

Hanry Warren Terrey, one of the oldest professors of Harvard University, is dead. He was eighty years old. Crows on a Marauding Expedition. BILLINGS, Mont., Dec. 15 .- The Crows

THINK HE IS INSANE | the new ceded strip, are massed on the head of Stillwater creek, off their reservation, and are killing cattle wantonly. Agent Wyman has refused to make an effort to drive them in, and refers the sheriff to the Governor for aid. Sheriff Ramsey has telegraphed Governor Richards the status of affairs, but has reason to believe that the settlers will take the matter into their own hands, if they have not already done so.

INTO THE OHIO.

(Concluded from First Page.) clinging to the timber two men came up near him, and, after struggling an instant, sank out of sight. He saw several others struggling in the water who sank before help reached them.

James Trent, a painter, who resides i this city, was on the span, twenty feet from the pier nearest the Kentucky shore, when he heard a peculiar crunching noise. With Ernest Miller, Robert Woolford, Charles Pope and a workman named Carter, he ran for his life toward the pier, and all succeeded in reaching a safe foothold on the masonry when the span went down with a fearful crash. Trent and his companions slid down a rope to the river's surfeared an attempt would be made on his face, when they were taken into a skiff which hurried to the spot. Trent asserts that the collapse was preceded by two disl tinct shocks, which gave the workmen warning, but too late to allow many of them to escape. Harry Lee, a workman, jumped out from the bridge into the water, and, when rescued, was found to have escaped with a broken leg.

WORK OF THE LIFE SAVERS. The accident was seen by the lookout on duty at the life-saving station, and two boats were at once manned and rowed as quickly as possible to the rescue. Before they got there, however, many boats were at work. The life savers found that they were unable to do much, as they could not get to where the victims were imprisoned. Shortly after they arrived a section of the trestle work attached to the north pier of the fatal span fell, carrying one man down with it. The life savers rescued him, and took him to shore. They searched for any this morning, but only a few of them were | bodies in the vicinity, but found they could do nothing and soon left.

Mr. J. W. Baird, secretary and treasurer of the bridge company, was in the company's office on the fourth floor of the Commerce building, at Fourth and Main streets, when the accident occurred. The it is his custom to watch the progress of the workmen through his field glasses. When the span fell Mr. Baird had the glasses to his eyes and saw the debris strike the water. In reply to a question as to whether he was not the originator of the plan to build the bridge, Mr. Baird said: "Yes, I am the originator of the plan to build the bridge, and I guess I will be eternally damned for it." Mr. Baird is of the opinion that most of those at work on the bridge had insurance on their lives, as it is the custom of bridge constructors to insure their laborers in the guarantee companies. He was by no means certain of this, however. He said there would be no effort on the part of the bridge people to conceal any of the facts or disguise the truth concerning the accident. He thought the bridge officials should not be censured, stating that every man employed in the work accepted the place fully cognizant of the risk to be run.

AN UNLUCKY BRIDGE. The East-end Improvement Company has been acting as limited agent in the construction of the bridge under the reorganization of last March, when the property was disposed of to a syndicate controlled by three roads, generally believed to be the Big Four, the Chesapeake & Ohio and the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern. For the purpose of completing the bridge and providing suitable terminal facilities a bond issue of \$5,000,000 was authorized, \$1,000,000 of which was to be held in reserve. This gave new life to the enterprise, and the work of completing the structure has been going on rapidly since. The span that gave way was the last but one needed to complete the structure.

The history of the Louisville and Jeffersonville Bridge Company is a series of disasters, financial and otherwise. It was originally projected in 1879, and failure overtook it in its very incipiency. In 1888 it was revived under a new charter, and ground was broken in October, 1889. Two caisson accidents took place during the building of the piers. The first was caused by the cupidity of a subcontractor, who engaged himself as an expert when he was without experience. The contractors were deceived by representations which he made, He allowed the air to scape from the caisson and the water rushed in, drowning fourteen men. The second caisson accident resulted from the foolhardiness of the foreman in the management of the structure. and caused the death of seven men. Today's was the third big accident in the chain. Several minor ones occurred between

The enterprise was overtaken by a very reer as a result of the Baring failure, in 1890, which, by reason of its depressing effect in money centers, prevented the floating of \$1,000,000 of bonds, arrangements for which had all but been consummated. The reverse was a blow from which the enterprise never recovered in the hands of its original promoters. Jacob F. Krieger, the leading spirit, broke himself and the Masonic Bank of this city in furthering the project, and finally sank himself into an untimely grave under a load of ills resulting from multiplied daasters caused by the bridge. The enterprise languished several times, and at one time it looked as if those who had projected it would reap nothing but loss. However, in March last, they succeeded in disposing of the property to a sendicate, as stated above, under terms that were considered very advantageous to them. It is estimated by the engineers of the Phoenix Bridge Company that the loss to the bridge will be at least \$100,000. The third span of the bridge collapsed at 8:20 to-night. So far as known there was no one injured. This will be an additional loss of about \$75,000 to the bridge company. This span had been completed, but the col-

lapse of the fourth span to-day is supposed to have loosened and displaced it. BROODING SNAKES.

How the Python Mother Hatches Out Her Young Sitting Upon Her Eggs.

Youngstown Evening Telegram.

The python lays eggs and hatches them by developing a high degree of heat, as has been proved in the case of the Indian and African species. The first careful investigations of this subject were made in 1841 by the renowned naturalist, Archille Valenciennes, in the Jardin des Plates, Paris. A python there laid fifty eggs within three hours, which at first were oval, but pointed towards the poles; the shells were soft and of a gray color; they soon changed to a perfect egg shape and became white, and the shells hardened somewhat, although they remained pliable, like leather, and were lusterless and rather rough. Their length va-ried from two and a half to four and a half

After laying the eggs the snake gathered them together in a heap under the cover she had in her box, wound the rear part of her body around the base of this heap, and then formed a cone-shaped spiral of the rest of her body around the whole, her head closing the top. Not a single egg was visible. After fifty-six days the first young ones

crawled out. They were about two inches long. The temperature in the center of the heap of eggs was 105 degrees Fahrenheit. while that of the box was only 72.5 degrees Fahrenheit. Two other pythons tried hard to hatch their eggs in the London Zoological Garden -one in 1862 and the other in 1881. In these cases the difference between the temperature inside the heap of eggs and the outside air was much less; but the eggs were

Strangers visiting our city wanting jew-

spoiled and no young were hatched.

MAKING A DICTIONARY

Chasing the Origin and Meanings of Words Over the Globe.

The Greatest Minds Contribute to the Making of a Modern Dictionary-It Costs Nearly \$1,000,000.

New York Mail and Express.

In a big long room in a building in Astor place a hundred or more men and women are working incessantly from 9 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock at night. Working as if their lives depended upon it and yet throughout the whole day there is no noise, no disturbance, scarcely a sound except for the steady click of a half dozen typewriters in an adjoining room, and even this is subdued.

Each one of the busy workers in this hive of industry is seated in the center of a big horseshoe-like desk, with a very wide, trough-like arrangement running almost completely around it, and these troughs are piled high with proofs and printed matter of all sorts. Occasionally a man comes hurriedly into the room and going over to an elderly gray-haired man in the middle of the room, who is buried almost in a pile of papers, whispers excitedly, "I've

got it." Then an expression fo delight flashes over the elderly man's face, and the two put their heads together and converse earnestly for a few moments; then they shake hands and the elderly man returns to his heap of papers and the other one hurries away to a corner of the room. You might think it was the capital prize in a lottery that he had got, so pleased is he, but it isn't. It is simply a word, or rather the meaning of a word, and the reason he is so pleased is that perhaps he has been chasing the meaning of that word all over two continents; may have spent six months trying to capture it, in fact, but now he has got it and he is happy. All that fuss over a word, you think, but then these men are all hunting for words; have been hunting for words, their derivations and definitions for months, for this is

been made before. Nobody has any idea, unless he has tried it, of the enormous amount of work connected with getting out a new dictionary for there seems to be no end to the amount of information these new dictionaries give exclusive of the definitions of words. To give some idea of how words have grown until our vocabulary has reached its present enormous size this table is given. n Stornmouth's dictionary there were 4,692 terms in A; in Worcester's, 6,982; Webster's International, 8,358; Century, 15,621, and the new Standard Dictionary, on which the people are now working, will contain 19,736. When a dictionary is first started all the other dictionaries in existence are gathered together, and every word they contain is written on a separate card and then all duplicates are taken out. Then each word is gone over, examined, checked off and approved by a dozen different persons. Of course, new words are wanted, and to obtain these readers are employed who read nearly 100,000 volumes of literature and note down all the words and phrases that are new to thein. The list obtained in this way is cut down, revised and worked over until it is reduced nearly one-half, although nearly 300,000 words and phrases were obtained in this way at first,

SUBMITTED TO A COMMITTEE. These new words and phrases were submitted to a committee of five of the most learned men in this country, and they pared and shaved down the list once more. One of the hardest features of the work, and at the same time most interesting, is the final decision on the distuted word. Every word the spelling or definition of which is in dispute is sent in all its different forms to the foremost philologists of the world. Africa, India, Australia, in fact, any place where there is an Englishspeaking university, is not too far away, and all these great minds have been brought to contribute of their knowledge, and their preferences for the spelling or definition of a word is obtained. All these disputed words will be printed in an appendix and by means of a system of letters and numbers arranged in tables the

preference of each authority will be given, the dictionary using the one favored by the greater number of authorities. Then, too, hundreds of words have been surmitted to specialists in every branch of the scientific world, and in this way the foremost men in every walk of life have been brought to yield of their store of knowledge. For some of the information to be contained in this wonderful book hermits have been hunted up in their retreats and monarchs have been disturbed on their thrones. The man who has charge of the hive

Astor place when asked by a Mail and Express man to spare fifteen minutes of his time to talk about making a dictionary replied: "Why, I could better talk to you for fifteen hours, and then you would not know one-half.

"The greatest amount of trouble has been with our system of rules. You see, when we started in we laid down a lot of absolute. rules to which we make everything conform. Take, for instance, compound words, There is no regular system for compounding words, each authority doing its own way. Now we made certain rules governing the spelling of compound words, and this

has to be strictly adhered to. "Take another instance. We do not insist upon a word or a phrase being defined in any one way. We give every way, and in order to do this we submit everything to the highest authority in that particular the, which makes this work a boration of the greatest men of the world and of the day. I will give you an illustration now by taking Mormonism. Now, everything pertaining to Mormonism submitted to a high authority on the subject. Yet his definitions are not given ex-One word comes to my mind now. It is the word Danite. The definition was given as a sect who sought the destruction of the gentiles. This raised a storm of protest from the Mormon authority, who said that no such organization existed, that Mormons repudiated such a definition. We gave the definition, stating that it is so used in literature, then we gave the statement of the Mormon author-

RELIGIOUS INFORMATION. "The same way with Catholics. Everything pertaining to Catholicism is submitted to a man selected by the highest and most learned men in the Catholic faith. Obsolete, foreign, dialect and slang words are given place only if they are such as are likely to be sought for in a great English dictionary. A slang word to be used has got to be one that is generally recognized and used by standard authorities, not one confined to special classes or sections. In deciding upon obsolete or dead words our rule is that words not used by any authority in a standard work since 1800 is dead or obsolete, and in every case we give the most common definition first and the

others last. "When all this matter comes from the printer 150 proofs are taken and one sent to every person who has worked on it and the corrections are made, and when a third and fourth proof has been examined and corrected a fifth is taken. One would imagine it was almost perfect by this time, but just look at this. Here the expert took from a book a large

proof with a margin of several inches on

both sides of the printed matter. It looked

as if a thousand files with ink-soaked legs had been playing a game of tag on it, so covered with corrections was it. "That is rather expensive work," continued Dr. Funk. "It costs \$6 to set up a page of that matter before any corrections are made. Yet when the whole thing is finished each page will cost us \$40 simply for composition." Another important thing that this dictionary will contain will be an exact presentation of all the known colors, the exact colors of all the precious stones and of orders all over the world, including those of the G. A. R., the Victoria Cross, Golden Fleece, St. Gregory and the Order of the Thistle. "Nothing has such a wide range as colors, and learned from them all they know."

and if asked exactly what they meant by a pale blue no dozen persons would agree. The dictionary arrives at the exact standard and to do this has maintained hundreds of people, including artists, color manufacturers and silk and ribbon manufacturers Speaking of this he said: "We had great difficulty in establishing a standard of color. but at last I hit upon the scheme of defining a hue according to proportions marked out upon a Maxwell disc. A Maxwell disc is a circular piece of cardboard with an axis run through it, so that it can whirled around very rapidly. Upon this disc are printed side by side bands of different colors radiating from the center to the circumference. When the cardboard is whirled about all the colors blend into one. Of course if one color occupies more space than another on the disc the wider color has the stronger effect in determining the resultant tone when the whirling begins. year. Several hundred dismissals in the beginning of the new belonging to the Prior Mountain branch, belonging to the Prior Mountain branch, those who made the trouble last spring on bureau will probably be made on bureau will be done not with a fond class of the color that we wish to moment, and with a fond class it is done.

CLEVELAND. CLEVELAND. CLEVELAND. Bureau will be done on the bureau will be done not with a fond class of the color that we wish to moment, and with a fond class it is done.

The probably bureau will be done not with a fond class of the color that we wish to moment, and with a fond class of the color that we

Highest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U. S. Gov't Report

ABSOLUTELY PURE

duce exactly the tone that we have in mind. Then we publish in the dictionary the figures indicating those proportions, and any one in any part of the world who has a Maxwell disc may paint upon it colors in our proportion and, whirling around the card, may perceive exactly what we mean by our definition. Our standards of primary colors we take from the five hues in the solar spectrum. There will be 2,200 pages in this latest die tionary, and each page will contain 2,700 separate words, including definitions, quotations and everything. This makes the book contain about 6,000,000 words, and fifty men had to read the entire thing through that it costs almost \$1,000,000 to make a dictionary some idea of the magnitude of th undertaking is obtained.

PRESENTS FOR BOYS. Like Girls They Have a Liking for Ornamental Things.

New York Times. The mistake lies at the very outset in thinking that they want something entirely different from the rest of the world. They don't want a set of China, certainly, no a pair of bracelets, but many things that occur readily to an intending giver to be bestowed upon their sisters would equally delight them.

One boy rejoiced for months over a Christmas gift of flowering bulbs, which he tended with patient care, finding ample reward in watching their growth from the moment the tiny shoots appeared. Another boy was so delighted last autumn with a pair of fresh curtains in his rather shabby room and has shown such interest and admiration for a brass bedstead that has lately been put in his sister's room that Santa Claus has been instructed to bring him a duplicate. The sister, too, is the place where they are making a dictionmaking a pair of pillow shams for it, get-ting her suggestion from a remark of his, ary, and such a dictionary as has never on seeing hers, that those "gimcracks were fine." Boys like pretty things much oftener than they get them. And they try in their blundering, cubbish way to live up to

"Say, mother," whispered a boy in her ear once. "I want a ring with a bloodstone in it. Will you get me one?" "On that hand?" laughed the mother, significantly tapping the one which rested on the arm of her chair as he leaned over her shoulder. Such a grimy hand it was! The boy laughed, too, and drew it away a little shamefacedly. "Oh, I'd keep 'em clean," he said, "if had a ring.' The next holiday the coveted ring was forthcoming. The boy was delighted, and the leaven of that ring was soon visible

all over his toilet. A whole chapter, indeed, could be written on the moral effects of nice and individual belongings. A boy who has to be fought with to brush his clothes with a common or community whisk develops unexpected tidiness when he is the sole owner of an ornamental brush broom and case. "Give me," said a woman the other day in a store, "two dozens of these five-cent handkerchiefs. They are good enough for Ned," she explained to a friend who was with her; "he loses them faster than I can "Why, Ned ought to be old enough a fourteen to keep handkerchiefs," replied the

friend. "I should try getting him some nicer ones. Put the \$1.20 you are going to spend for twenty-four handkerchiefs into six of the better style and see if he will keep them." The mother hesitated and finally yielded and though statistics of the result are not obtainable, it is confidently asserted that "Ned" will do better with this half dozen than any handkerchiefs he has ever owned Give the boy on Christmas something nice and dainty, and he'll like it, you may be sure, though he'll not be apt to tell you so. Nebody who knows boys thinks of feeling offended if a sniff of apparent contempt or even a snort of seeming actual disapproval greets any effort to give them pleasure. Said a mother of four of then the other day, in the most casual way: ' was afraid Max wouldn't like the hat l

did that thing come from?" and I knew it was a great success."

SMUGGLING ENCOURAGED. Italian Customs Officials Are Too Lazy to Examine Travelers' Trunks.

got him when we were in Boston, but the

moment he saw it he exclaimed, 'Where

One of the most humorous phases of passing through the customs house is connected with the fact that its officials often seem to reserve their gravest displeasure for the very honest people. A woman traveler says that she had bought a dress pattern of loden, a sort of woolen goods made only in the Tyrol, and packed it in the top of her trunk for the inspection of the Italian officials. One after another the trunks were unlocked and closed again, until nothing was left but an unpretending little stray one which had been overlooked. "You have nothing in it-nothing, signo

ra?" asked the officer. "Yes, I have," was my unexpected reply. "It is just here on top. I opened the trunk and displayed my uncut goods. The train whistled, officials grunted, people jostled past us and glared at me. I knew he wanted to say, "Why do you bother me by declaring it?"
He wrenched the loden out of my trunk and started toward an inner office, bidding me follow. There I was greeted by another official in these words, spoken with excite ment and much gesticulation:

"How is this? Just now at the last moment, and the train ready to go. How is One man was weighing the goods, another poising a pen in his hand and half a dozen looking on. "Why is this?" repeated the chief officer. "Why do you declare this at the very last "Perhaps it would have been better if I had not declared it at all, I said in my

"But to come at the last moment." "Surely it is not for my pleasure, Mr. Officer, that you ransack my trunks," I reminded him. Then he looked at me with the air of childlike helplessness so characteristic of Italians. "But there is no time now to look over your other baggage and see what else you

suavest tones.

I laughed "I put this on top and declared it," I said. There is nothing else I assure you. But be tranquil; next time I pass the frontier I will smuggle everything and declare nothing. I promise never to put you to so much trouble again." A quiver of a smile crossed his lips, but

he growled-"But the train is waiting." "Yes," I replied, "and it must still wait until you are pleased to return my goods and allow me to relock my trunk." The end of it all was that I was bowed out of the office after paying \$1 duty on a M piece of goods.

FASHIONS IN HANDSHAKING. They Are Variable, Intricate, and Require Study and Practice. New York Sun.

Nothing is more disconcerting to persons who are not privileged to closely follow the changes of fashion than her vagaries in the way of handshaking. Just how and when, by what mysterious processes the new handshake is evolved, the old eliminated, it is difficult to determine; but true it is that, unless you are quite up to date and know the very latest jerk of the hand, curve of the wrist and angle of the elbow, you might as well be a decade behind the

Indeed, those of the elect who assiduously practice these muscular feats and religjously note the slightest change in fashion take it upon themselves to be more personally aggrieved if one shocks their tender sensibilities with a last year's shake than if they attempt the old pump handle, which has no pretense to modishness. Now when two of those whose brilliant feminine intellects are focused upon these great social questions meet they fly at each other as if they were going to tear each other's eyes out, take a firm hold of hands, which is the only redeeming feature of the handshake, lift the hands about on a level with the shoulder (last year it was just an inch below the tip of the nose), and with a little sideways motion and another lingering clasp it is over. When both understand about it, of course it works to a charm. but when somebody blunders the result i disastrous, like handling war ships according to an independent code of signals. The handshake masculine is very much the same, only the woman becomes objective instead of aggressive, allows her hand to be taken and held fondly in a deferential fashion suggestive of the courtly salutation which climaxes with a kiss. Everything but the kiss is the same, for the hand is lifted, the gentleman bows over it for a

AMUSEMENTS. GRAND Two More Performances MATINEE TO-DAY.

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side boxes, 75c; stage boxes, \$1.50. GRAND Extra Tuesday and Wednesday, and Wednesday matines DEC, 19 and 20,

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Or, "The Maid of Bath." Mr. Sothern as Richard Brinsley Sheridan. THEATER, NEW YORK. Prices—Boxes and orchestra, \$1.50; dress circle, it: balcony, 50c and 75c; gallery, 25c. Matinees doxes and orchestra, 75c; dress circle, 50c; balcony.

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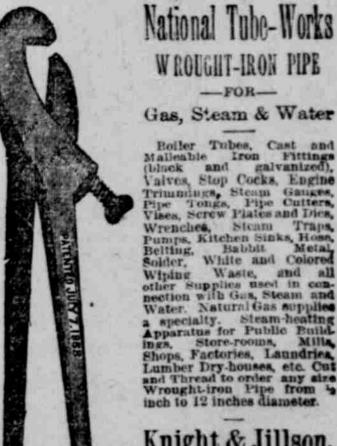
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Admission-50 cents. Seats on sale to-day.



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to keep up with the fastidious etiquette of the ever-changing salutation. Thurston Gone to Hawali.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15 .- Among the

passengers who left on the steamer Ala-meda to-day for Honolulu were L. A.

Thurston, Hawaiian minister to the United

States, and J. Mott Smith, wife and daugh-Will Resume Operations.